

Navigation lights are those lights prescribed by the Navigation Rules (Commandant Instruction 16672.2 series) to indicate a vessel's presence, type, operation, and relative heading.

§ 25.10-3 Navigation light certification requirements.

(a) Except as provided by paragraph (b) of this section, each navigation light must—

(1) Meet the technical standards of the applicable Navigation Rules;

(2) Be certified by a laboratory listed by the Coast Guard to the standards of ABYC A-16 (incorporated by reference, see § 25.01-3), or equivalent, although portable battery-powered lights need only meet the requirements of the standard applicable to them; and

(3) Bear a permanent and indelible label stating the following:

(i) "USCG Approval 33 CFR 183.810"

(ii) "MEETS ____." (Insert the identification name or number of the standard under paragraph (a)(2) of this section, to which the light was type-tested.)

(iii) "TESTED BY ____." (Insert the name or registered certification-mark of the laboratory listed by the Coast Guard that tested the fixture to the standard under paragraph (a)(2) of this section.)

(iv) Name of Manufacturer.

(v) Number of Model.

(vi) Visibility of the light in nautical miles (nm).

(vii) Date on which the light was type-tested.

(viii) Identification of bulb used in the compliance test.

(b) If a light is too small to attach the required label—

(1) Place the information from the label in or on the package that contains the light; and

(2) Mark each light "USCG" followed by the certified range of visibility in nautical miles, for example, "USCG 2nm." Once installed, this mark must be visible without removing the light.

Subpart 25.25—Life Preservers and Other Lifesaving Equipment

SOURCE: CGD 72-172R, 38 FR 8117, Mar. 28, 1973, unless otherwise noted.

§ 25.25-1 Application.

This subpart applies to each vessel to which this part applies, except:

(a) Vessels used for noncommercial use; and

(b) Vessels leased, rented, or chartered to another for the latter's non-commercial use.

[CGD 72-172R, 38 FR 8117, Mar. 28, 1973, as amended by USCG-2012-0919, 79 FR 53630, Sept. 10, 2014]

§ 25.25-3 Definitions.

As used in this subpart:

(a) *Approval series* means the first six digits of a number assigned by the Coast Guard to approved equipment. Where approval is based on a subpart of subchapter Q of this chapter, the approval series corresponds to the number of the subpart. A listing of current and formerly approved equipment and materials may be found on the Internet at: <http://cgmix.uscg.mil/equipment>. Each OCMI may be contacted for information concerning approved equipment.

(b) *Approved* means approved under subchapter Q of this chapter.

(c) *Use* means operate, navigate, or employ.

[USCG-2012-0919, 79 FR 53630, Sept. 10, 2014]

§ 25.25-5 Life preservers and other lifesaving equipment required.

(a) No person may operate a vessel to which this subpart applies unless it meets the requirements of this subpart.

(b) (1) Each vessel not carrying passengers for hire and less than 40 feet in length must have on board at least one wearable personal flotation device (PFD) approved under subchapter Q of this chapter, and of a suitable size for each person on board.

(2) Each vessel carrying passengers for hire, and each vessel not carrying passengers for hire and 40 feet in length or longer, must have at least one PFD approved under approval series 160.055, 160.155, or 160.176, and of a suitable size for each person on board.

(3) In addition to the equipment required by paragraphs (b)(1) and (b)(2) of this section, each vessel 26 feet in length or longer, except for a barge to which this subpart applies, must have at least one approved lifebuoy, and each uninspected passenger vessel of at

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least 100 gross tons must have at least three approved lifebuoys. Lifebuoys must be approved under approval series 160.050 or 160.150, except that a lifebuoy approved under former 46 CFR 160.009 prior to May 9, 1979 (see 46 CFR chapter I, revised as of October 1, 1979), may be used as long as it is in good and serviceable condition.

(c)(1) Each vessel not carrying passengers for hire may substitute an immersion suit approved under 46 CFR 160.171 for a wearable PFD required under paragraphs (b)(1) or (b)(2) of this section.

(2) On each vessel, regardless of length and regardless of whether carrying passengers for hire, an approved commercial hybrid PFD approved under approval series 160.077, may be substituted for a PFD approved under approval series 160.055, 160.155, or 160.176, if it is—

(i) Used in accordance with the conditions marked on the PFD and in the owner's manual; and

(ii) Labeled for use on commercial vessels.

[USCG-2012-0919, 79 FR 53630, Sept. 10, 2014]

§ 25.25-7 Marking.

The lifesaving equipment required by this subpart must be legibly marked as specified in subchapter Q of this chapter.

§ 25.25-9 Storage.

(a) The lifesaving equipment designed to be worn required in § 25.25-5(b) and (c) must be readily accessible.

(b) Lifesaving equipment designed to be thrown required in § 25.25-5(b) must be immediately available.

(c) For a barge to which this subpart applies, the wearable lifesaving equipment specified in § 25.25-5 need not be stored on board the barge if the barge's operator stores it elsewhere, and ensures that each individual dons the equipment or a work vest approved under 46 CFR 160.053 before boarding the barge and keeps it on for as long as the individual remains on board and at risk of falling overboard.

[CGD 72-172R, 38 FR 8117, Mar. 28, 1973, as amended by CGD 82-075a, 49 FR 4483, Feb. 7, 1984; USCG-2012-0919, 79 FR 53631, Sept. 10, 2014]

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§ 25.25-11 Condition.

The lifesaving equipment required by this subpart must be in serviceable condition.

§ 25.25-13 Personal flotation device lights.

(a) This section applies to vessels described in § 25.25-1 that engage in ocean, coastwise, or Great Lakes voyages.

(b) Each immersion suit carried in accordance with § 25.25-5(e), each life preserver, each marine buoyant device intended to be worn, and each buoyant vest must have a personal flotation device light that is approved under subpart 161.012 of this chapter.

(c) Each personal flotation device light required by this section must be securely attached to the front shoulder area of the immersion suit, life preserver, or other personal flotation device.

(d) If a personal flotation device light has a non-replaceable power source, the light must be replaced on or before the expiration date of the power source. If the light has a replaceable power source, the power source must be replaced on or before its expiration date and the light must be replaced when it is no longer serviceable.

[44 FR 38783, July 2, 1979, as amended by CGD 82-075a, 49 FR 4483, Feb. 7, 1984; CGD 97-057, 62 FR 51042, Sept. 30, 1997]

§ 25.25-15 Retroreflective material for personal flotation devices.

(a) Each life preserver, each marine buoyant device intended to be worn, and each buoyant vest carried on a vessel must have Type I retroreflective material that is approved under subpart 164.018 of this chapter.

(b) Each item required to have retroreflective material must have at least 200 sq. cm (31 sq. in.) of material attached to its front side, at least 200 sq. cm of material on its back side, and, if the item is reversible, at least 200 sq. cm of material on each of its reversible sides. The material attached on each side of the item must be divided equally between the upper quadrants of the side, and the material in each quadrant must be attached as

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closely as possible to the shoulder area of the item.

[CGD 76-028, 44 FR 38783, July 2, 1979, as amended by CGD 82-075a, 49 FR 4483, Feb. 7, 1984]

§ 25.25-17 Survival craft requirements for uninspected passenger vessels of at least 100 gross tons.

(a) Each uninspected passenger vessel of at least 100 gross tons must have adequate survival craft with enough capacity for all persons aboard and must meet one of the following requirements:

(1) An inflatable liferaft must be approved under 46 CFR part 160, subparts 160.051 or 160.151, and be equipped with an applicable equipment pack or be approved by another standard specified by the Commandant. Inflatable liferafts must be serviced at a servicing facility approved under 46 CFR part 160, subpart 160.151.

(2) An inflatable buoyant apparatus must be approved under 46 CFR part 160, subpart 160.010 or under another standard specified by the Commandant. An inflatable buoyant apparatus must be serviced at a servicing facility approved under 46 CFR part 160, subpart 160.151.

(b) If the vessel carries a small boat or boats, the capacity of the small boat or boat(s) may be counted toward the survival craft capacity required by this part. Such small boat or boat(s) must meet the requirements for safe loading and flotation in 33 CFR part 183.

[USCG-1999-5040, 67 FR 34776, May 15, 2002]

§ 25.25-19 Visual distress signals.

Each uninspected passenger vessel must meet the visual distress signal requirements of 33 CFR part 175 applicable to the vessel.

[USCG-1999-5040, 67 FR 34776, May 15, 2002]

Subpart 25.26—Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacons (EPIRB)

SOURCE: CGD 87-016a, 58 FR 13367, Mar. 10, 1993, unless otherwise noted.

§ 25.26-1 Definitions.

As used in this subpart:

Berthing space means a space that is intended to be used for sleeping and is provided with installed bunks and mattresses.

EPIRB means an Emergency Position Indicating Radiobeacon which is Type Accepted by the Federal Communications Commission under requirements in 47 CFR parts 2 and 80.

Galley means a space that provides for the preparation and extended storage of food. This does not include small alcohol or propane stoves with limited cooking capability, or ice chests or similar devices that are intended for keeping small quantities of food for short durations.

High seas means the waters beyond a line three nautical miles seaward of the Territorial Sea Baseline as defined in 33 CFR 2.20.

Length means the length listed on a vessel's Certificate of Documentation or Certificate of Number.

Uninspected passenger vessel means a vessel which, when used for commercial service, is used solely to carry passengers for hire or to provide non-emergency assistance to boaters (assistance towing), and which is not inspected by the Coast Guard under any other 46 CFR subchapter.

NOTE: As an example, a vessel on a voyage involving catching fish which are to be sold, is a commercial fishing industry vessel for the purposes of the EPIRB regulations in this section, even if there are passengers on board during the voyage.

[CGD 87-016a, 58 FR 13367, Mar. 10, 1993, as amended by USCG-2007-29018, 72 FR 53964, Sept. 21, 2007]

§ 25.26-5 Commercial fishing industry vessels.

(a) The owner of a fishing vessel, a fish processing vessel, or a fish tender vessel, 11 meters (36 feet) or more in length, except for vessels described in paragraph (b) or (c) of this section, shall ensure that the vessel does not operate on the high seas or beyond three miles from the coastline of the Great Lakes unless it has on board a float-free, automatically activated Category 1 406 MHz EPIRB stowed in a manner so that it will float-free if the vessel sinks.